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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

DECEMBER 1990 published January 1991

- December unemployment held steady in Utah at 4.3 percent.
- Utah's jobless rate continues to run counterpoint to the national figure which rose two-tenths of a percentage point to 6.1.
- Although slowing slightly, nonfarm employment expansion remained robust, creating 30,000 new jobs since December 1989—an increase of about 4.2 percent.
- Nationally nonagricultural employment declined.
- The service sector once again showed the strongest year-over growth. Growth in trade employment slowed somewhat, but remained in the moderate range.
- Despite significant job losses in U.S. manufacturing, Utah's manufacturing sector added 3,300 jobs.

No Movement Here

Utah's unemployment refused to budge in December. It held steady at 4.3 percent. In the light of higher unemployment nationally (6.1 percent), the lack of Utah jobless rate movement is a welcome indicator of the State's solid economic health. In fact, joblessness in the State has dropped 0.6 percentage points since June. Approximately 34,700 Utahns were out of work in December—up 100 from December of last year.

Many Utahns are lamenting the national labor market's poor performance and are forgetting that the Utah economy is still going strong. Wake up to reality, folks. That's not to say that Utah will remain totally unscathed

In this issue:

- Utah's Labor Market 1990 and 1991.
- Final Third Quarter 1990 Nonfarm Jobs and Wages.
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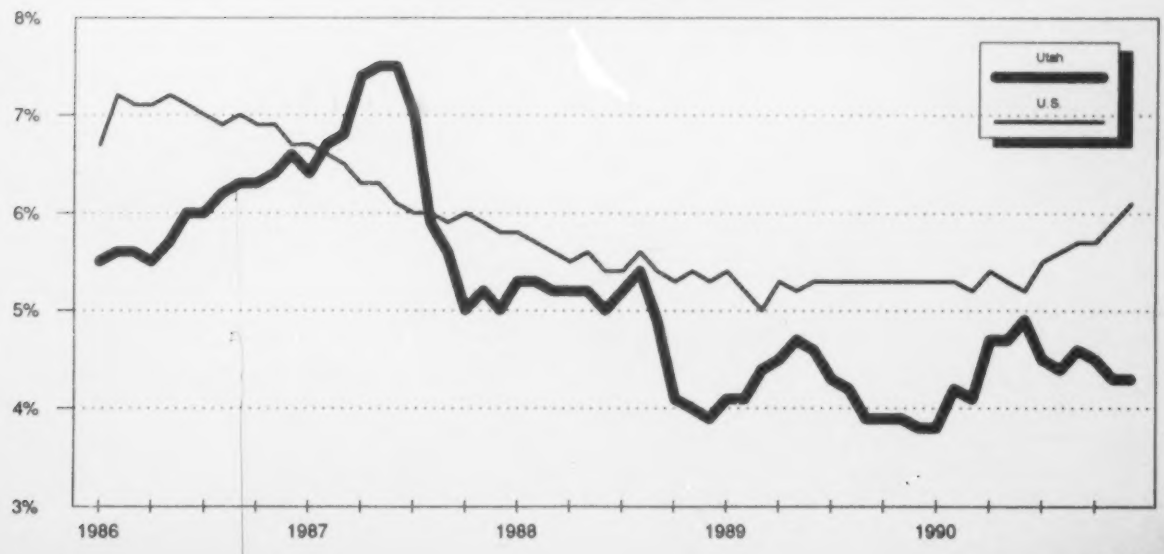
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates
Utah and United States



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

from the national malaise. However, if the U.S. downturn remains as mild as expected, we won't need to mention the "R" word here in Utah. Job growth will slow, but it should remain in the moderate range. Nevertheless, war in the Middle East could change this particular scenario.

Slowing But Still Growing

Expansion in nonagricultural jobs did decelerate in December—but only slightly. However, Utah is still creating jobs at a very healthy 4.2 percent rate. Moreover, the 30,000 new Utah jobs created since December 1989 compares very favorably with a national December 1989 to December 1990 *decline* of 75,000 jobs. Plus, this increase measures significantly higher than the 25,000 yearly positions needed to keep up with the entrance of new labor force participants. Most industries continued to show growth rates in the moderate range, although job production in several industries has slowed markedly.

Servicing Utah Jobs

The service industry is still the prime pump for Utah's employment expansion. Service employment is up nearly 8 percent since December 1989. This sector's 13,700 added jobs represent 46 percent of Utah's total new nonfarm positions. Computer services (which include software companies) remained the hottest Utah industry in December. Employment in this sector is up 21 percent and 1,500 jobs. Computer services generated more jobs than did each of the following industries: construction, transportation/communications/utilities, finance/insurance/real estate, and state government. Moreover, several other portions of the service industry such as hotels/lodging places, "other" business services, auto repair, medical services, and engineering/management sectors experienced growth rates higher than 8 percent.

Trading for Employment

Growth in the trade sector remained healthy despite tapering off in recent months. Combined, wholesale and retail trade added 6,900 new positions to Utah's economy over the past year for an increase of 4 percent. Growth in wholesale trade is down substantially—this sector grew by only 400 jobs—about 1 percent. However, retail trade registered a strong 4.7 percent expansion rate. Retail establishments netted 6,500 new jobs during the past 12 months. Eating and drinking establishments are showing particularly robust expansion—almost 7 percent.

Growth in the transportation/communication/utilities sector also slowed, but still remained in the moderate 3 percent range. This industry experienced a mixed bag of expansion rates. Railroad transportation jobs (down 4 percent), utilities positions (down 4 percent) and communications employment (down 1 percent) all declined between December 1989 and December 1990. On the other hand, jobs in air transportation are up 12 percent over last year's figures, and trucking/warehousing employment registered a strong 5 percent increase. Between increases and decreases, the industry netted 1,200 new positions.

Building a Labor Force

Construction employment registered an "average" 4.2 percent increase—the same as total nonagricultural job expansion. New nonresidential construction projects and increased residential building helped this industry make a healthy addition of 1,100 new jobs to Utah's employment figures.

Manufacturing expansion registered a moderate 3 percent gain. This industry's 3,300 new positions were divided almost equally between the durable and nondurable sectors—up 1,700 and 1,600 jobs respectively. Manufacturing's discreet 3 percent growth rate thrills us as much, or more, than the service sector's showy 8 percent expansion. Of course, we're happy that services is producing so many jobs for Utahns. However, the continued moderate expansion in manufacturing (and construction) means our goods-producing activities are still going strong. Usually, this sector is first to feel the pinch of a recessionary squeeze. Compared to national declines in manufacturing employment, Utah makes a great showing. However, employment in durable goods manufacture of electrical machinery and fabricated metal products is down 500 jobs from December 1989 levels.

More Sluggish Industries

Expansion in government (up 3,100 jobs) and finance/insurance/real estate (up 800 jobs) registered on the slow side—about 2 percent for both industries. The public sector's performance was hampered by employment losses in federal government—primarily defense-related jobs. This decline is expected to continue for several months as defense budget cuts kick in. Both state and local government experienced healthy growth rates, 3 and 4 percent respectively.

Mining employment remained stable, neither increasing or decreasing in comparison with last year. Recent cutbacks in uranium mining will keep mining employment levels down for a time. Mining has shown improvement in earlier 1990 months. And, higher long term oil prices might actually spur growth.

A Final Word

Without expecting the unexpected, Utah's economy should hold out during the coming national bad times. Although some companies have experienced a reduction in force, others are standing in the wings waiting to add to their employment rosters. Right now, Desert Shield has forestalled some declines in federal defense employment. Bottom line, job growth in the Beehive State will remain strong.

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

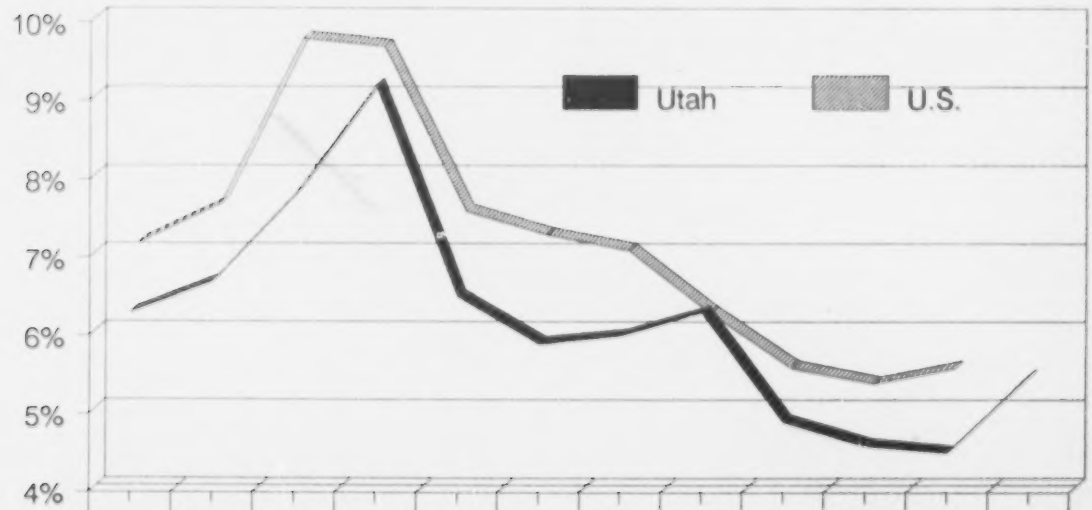
A Look Forward and Back – Utah's Labor Market 1990 and 1991

The beginning of a new year signals the time for our traditional look at Utah's economy. Will Utah's labor market will remain healthy in 1991? Yes, if the U.S. recession remains mild. Utah's labor force ended the 80s with one of the best economic postures of the decade, and 1990 reflected the same strength. During 1989, nonfarm jobs grew 4.7 percent; in 1990, they increased 4.6 percent. Utah's unemployment rate in 1989 registered 4.6 percent; the jobless rate measured slightly lower in 1990 – 4.5 percent. That same strength should help the State weather any national downturns in 1991.

A Look at 1990

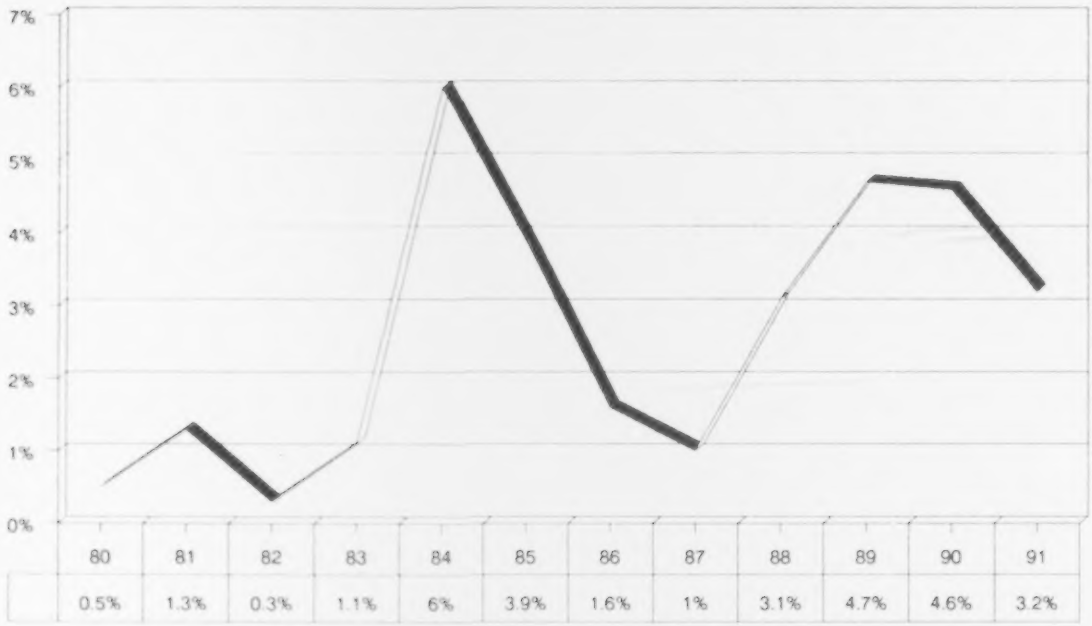
What did 1990 look like? While the national economy languished, Utah held firm. In 1990, all Utah's major industrial sectors experienced growth, and Utah ranked consistently in the top ten states for job expansion rates. For example, during 1990, Utah added about 31,500 new jobs. In addition, Utah's manufacturing sector registered a moderate 3 percent growth rate. In comparison, national manufacturing employment actually declined.

Figure 1. Unemployment Rates, Utah and U.S.



	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91(f)
U.S.	7.1%	7.6%	9.7%	9.6%	7.5%	7.2%	7%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	
Utah	6.3%	6.7%	7.8%	9.2%	6.5%	5.9%	6%	6.3%	4.9%	4.6%	4.5%	5.5%

Figure 2. Year-Over Percent Change in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



Employed or Unemployed?

The employed portion of Utah's labor force averaged 766,000 individuals on a monthly basis. Utah's monthly unemployed—those actively seeking work—averaged 36,000 in 1990. During 1990, Utah's unemployment rate averaged about a percentage point lower than the national figure.

The Goods on Goods-Producing Industries

Utah's goods-producing industries—mining, construction, manufacturing—manifested moderate growth during 1990. Mining and construction turned the economic corner after several vulnerable years. Growth in these sectors averaged almost 5 percent. Manufacturing's 3 percent gain produced 3,500 new positions for Utah's economy. However, by the end of the year, several durable goods manufacturing industries showed minor employment declines. Nevertheless, employment in nondurables continues to expand.

Service-Producing Industries Service Utah

The remaining industries—Utah's service-producing sectors—revealed a varied performance. The service industry itself continued its reign as the primary producer of Utah jobs.

This industry added 13,100 new positions for an expansion rate of 8 percent. In fact, the service industry accounted for about 40 percent of all new Utah jobs. Expansion was heavy in business services – particularly computer services. For much of the year, computer services registered growth rates in excess of 20 percent. However, health services, lodging places, personal/amusement services, and engineering services also showed robust increases.

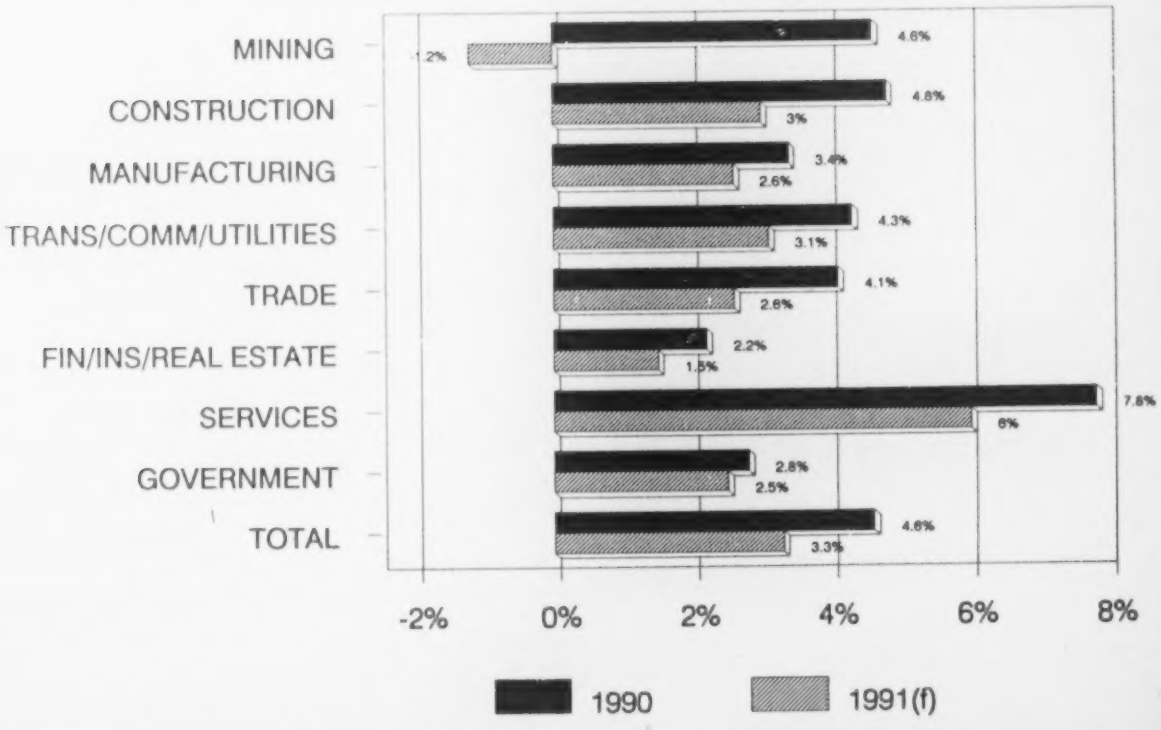
On the more moderate side, transportation/communications/utilities (TCPU) and trade sectors experienced increases of slightly more than 4 percent. TCPU added 1,700 new jobs, while trade contributed 6,800 new positions – primarily in retail industries.

Finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) and government registered the slowest growth of the service-producing industries – 2 and 3 percent respectively. Depository institutions (banks and the like) lost employment which slowed total FIRE expansion. In the public sector, declines in federal employment were responsible for the slower growth figure. Both state and local governments increased their payrolls – primarily for education.

What's Ahead?

Can Utah avoid a the effects of a national recession? While the Utah labor force is currently healthy, the State will be affected somewhat by the national downturn. *However*, Utah unemployment should remain relatively low and job growth moderate. Still, if the U.S. slump

Figure 3. Projected 1990-1991 Growth in Utah Nonfarm Jobs



proves longer and more severe than currently anticipated, Utah could feel solid economic pains.

Down But Not Out

Nonfarm employment should grow between 3 and 4 percent in 1991 – about 24,000 jobs. That's slower than in 1990, but still in the moderate range. Most growth is projected to occur in the services industry – the prime "mover and shaker" of employment expansion in the 80s and 90s. Services should provide almost 11,000 new Utah jobs – at an annual growth rate near 6 percent.

Trade will provide many new Utah positions but at reduced rates (about 3 percent in 1991 compared to 4 percent in 1990). Increases in wholesale trade are expected to remain small while growth in retail trade slows. Utah can expect the construction and transportation/communications/utilities sectors to expand at a moderate 3 percent rate. Several large nonresidential projects are in the works and residential building seems to be holding on. In addition, transportation employment growth (except railroad positions) should prove solid enough to counter recent losses.

Manufacturing Still Producing

Expect manufacturing employment to be somewhat slower, but still positive. Firms in several manufacturing sectors have downsized already. Still, increases in other manufacturing areas should be solid enough to keep the entire industry on its feet. All in all, manufacturing should expand by about 2.5 percent. Government expansion should also average somewhere near 2.5 percent. Utah is destined to lose a number of federal jobs because of defense spending cuts. However, growth in state and local government employment (particularly in education) should more than offset federal losses.

Slow Growing

The finance/insurance/real estate and mining industries are expected to show the slowest growth. In fact, mining will probably lose positions on an annual basis. The finance/insurance/real estate sector has languished for several years and is currently losing positions in insurance and real estate. Again, expect job creation here to remain fairly lackluster during 1991 – about 1.5 percent.

A Few More Out-of-Work

Lower levels of job creation should nudge unemployment rates higher in 1991. At 5.5 percent Utah's projected 1991 unemployment rate should stand about 1 percentage point higher than in 1990. That projected jobless rate translates into a monthly average of 46,000 out-of-work Utahns.

Several layoffs both in the private and public sectors loom on the horizon. In addition, monthly 1990 increases in Utah's unemployment have come from people entering the labor force – not from layoffs. A slower economy may lure fewer nonworking Utahns into the work force. This will help keep unemployment relatively low. Plus, the projected increase in 1991 jobs closely approaches the 25,000 positions Utah needs in order to absorb new Utah work force participants.

Summing Up . . .

Given a measured national downturn, optimism is in order. Job growth will slow, but remain moderate. Unemployment will edge up but remain low compared to most of the 80s. However, some Utahns may face agonizing labor force adjustments as individual industries expand and contract. But in general, Utah's economy should weather the national downturn nicely.

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

Table A.
Utah Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
1988 - 1991

	(Numbers in 000s)				Percent Change			
	1988	1989	1990(p)	1991(f)	1988	1989	1990	1991
Civilian Labor Force	759.0	789.0	802.0	841.0	0.3	4.0	1.6	4.9
Total Employed Persons	722.0	752.0	766.0	795.0	1.8	4.2	1.9	3.8
Unemployed Persons	37.0	37.0	36.0	46.0	-22.9	0.0	-2.7	27.8
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	4.6%	4.5%	5.5%				
Nonagrigultural Jobs	660.1	691.2	722.8	747.0	3.1	4.7	4.6	3.2
Mining	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.4	2.1	-0.4	4.6	-1.2
Contract Construction	25.0	25.9	27.1	27.8	-6.4	3.6	4.8	3.0
Manufacturing	99.0	103.1	106.6	109.4	7.1	4.1	3.4	2.6
Trans.,Comm., & Publ. Util	39.4	40.9	42.6	43.9	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.1
Trade	156.5	166.4	173.2	177.7	2.6	6.3	4.1	2.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.4	33.4	34.1	34.6	-1.0	-0.1	2.2	1.5
Services	155.9	167.2	180.3	191.1	5.7	7.3	7.8	6.0
Government	142.7	146.3	150.4	154.1	0.9	2.5	2.8	2.5

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS
1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0
1989-U	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.8
-W	119.7	120.2	120.8	121.8	122.5	122.8	123.2	123.2	123.6	124.2	124.4	124.6	122.6	4.8
1990-U	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8			
-W	125.9	126.4	127.1	127.3	127.5	128.3	128.7	129.9	131.1	131.9	132.2			

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
SECOND QUARTER 1990

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Fin. Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment 2nd Qtr 89
State Total	8,537	27,291	106,387	42,022	170,724	33,971	178,623	154,274	721,822	4.6%	690,401
Bear River	14	1,428	15,984	916	7,738	903	5,662	10,878	43,525	0.1%	43,491
Box Elder	13	442	7,998	284	2,691	262	1,264	2,136	15,091	-6.6%	16,157
Cache	0	986	7,978	620	4,973	610	4,342	8,542	28,051	4.1%	26,934
Rich	1	0	8	12	74	31	56	200	383	-4.3%	400
Wasatch Front	2,987	19,468	70,236	32,770	122,071	28,077	122,821	107,135	505,564	4.1%	485,460
North	39	4,632	18,780	4,519	28,472	3,491	26,683	41,046	127,661	4.1%	122,584
Davis	32	2,465	7,543	2,414	14,083	1,276	10,707	21,659	60,179	5.7%	56,914
Morgan	0	60	216	9	346	17	52	306	1,005	6.2%	946
Weber	7	2,107	11,021	2,096	14,043	2,198	15,924	19,081	66,477	2.7%	64,724
South	2,948	14,836	51,456	28,251	93,599	24,586	96,138	66,089	377,903	4.1%	362,876
Salt Lake	2,719	14,397	50,462	28,000	92,270	24,447	94,980	59,925	367,200	4.2%	352,481
Tooele	229	439	994	251	1,329	139	1,158	6,164	10,703	3.0%	10,395
Mountainland	139	3,655	14,658	2,909	23,660	3,265	36,769	16,879	101,932	7.7%	94,670
Summit	103	361	420	246	1,826	921	2,216	1,127	7,220	7.0%	6,749
Utah	36	3,025	14,117	2,570	21,216	2,268	33,869	15,063	92,163	7.8%	85,465
Wasatch	0	269	121	93	618	76	684	689	2,549	3.8%	2,456
Central	566	682	1,925	1,288	3,532	340	2,095	4,731	15,156	3.3%	14,676
Juab	108	77	247	28	491	25	294	463	1,733	6.7%	1,624
Millard	146	254	225	698	721	68	449	933	3,492	7.4%	3,251
Piute	0	0	27	13	17	5	8	117	188	0.0%	188
Sanpete	0	151	927	123	802	94	433	1,654	4,184	9.6%	3,816
Sevier	312	157	420	476	1,406	148	842	1,282	4,982	-4.1%	5,194
Wayne	0	43	79	0	95	0	69	282	577	-4.3%	603
Southwestern	331	1,186	2,674	1,566	7,507	814	6,394	6,557	27,029	8.6%	24,884
Beaver	0	39	80	149	379	39	133	481	1,299	0.4%	1,294
Garfield	7	25	224	65	205	22	572	474	1,596	-3.7%	1,657
Iron	203	193	720	427	2,039	207	1,475	2,401	7,665	8.5%	7,064
Kane	11	24	68	52	539	37	445	486	1,661	3.5%	1,605
Washington	110	905	1,582	873	4,345	509	3,769	2,715	14,808	11.6%	13,264
Uintah Basin	1,503	310	327	1,025	2,350	249	1,962	3,228	10,952	6.2%	10,315
Daggett	0	6	16	30	22	0	101	183	358	-0.6%	360
Duchesne	446	104	139	409	826	132	445	1,282	3,782	8.6%	3,481
Uintah	1,057	200	172	586	1,502	117	1,416	1,763	6,812	5.2%	6,474
Southeastern	2,997	562	583	1,548	3,866	323	2,920	4,867	17,662	4.5%	16,903
Carbon	1,353	155	297	478	1,773	172	1,424	2,067	7,718	3.2%	7,480
Emery	1,063	247	14	774	472	44	294	821	3,727	-0.2%	3,733
Grand	164	72	46	125	976	75	551	616	2,624	11.8%	2,348
San Juan	417	88	226	171	645	32	651	1,363	3,593	7.5%	3,342
Year-over %	7.0%	3.1%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	2.4%	7.7%	3.3%	4.6%		
EMP 2 89	7,981	26,480	102,516	40,522	164,520	33,184	165,906	149,292	690,401		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.(kj4)

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
SECOND QUARTER 1990

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Fin. Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment 2nd Qtr 89
State Total	$78,208,930	$144,646,391	$648,857,294	$296,344,782	$579,364,958	$176,990,012	$764,197,726	$813,229,649	$3,501,839,742	8.0%	$3,240,957,284
Bear River	73,871	7,214,925	113,827,527	5,153,749	18,677,802	3,310,855	19,179,312	44,150,080	211,588,121	0.7%	210,216,514
Box Elder	65,792	2,105,683	77,411,436	1,671,484	7,361,942	966,576	3,758,469	8,699,275	102,040,657	-3.9%	106,156,971
Cache	0	5,109,242	36,396,554	3,425,894	11,200,276	2,283,728	15,309,234	34,768,628	108,493,556	5.3%	103,024,948
Rich	8,079	0	19,537	56,371	115,584	60,551	111,609	682,177	1,053,908	1.9%	1,034,595
Wasatch Front	30,339,865	106,187,967	433,570,644	234,966,747	449,693,671	152,581,108	543,113,654	610,934,432	2,561,388,088	7.8%	2,375,184,632
North	221,234	24,129,471	114,710,413	27,049,756	84,093,768	15,213,978	103,732,082	243,500,771	612,651,473	8.2%	566,131,120
Davis	196,217	12,692,148	43,238,926	13,490,155	43,455,803	5,435,575	41,042,822	149,239,789	308,791,435	7.3%	287,705,554
Morgan	0	316,046	1,095,452	56,179	1,458,606	79,498	112,631	1,151,610	4,270,022	5.7%	4,041,400
Weber	25,017	11,121,277	70,376,035	13,503,422	39,179,359	9,698,905	62,576,629	93,109,372	299,590,016	9.2%	274,384,166
South	30,118,631	82,058,496	318,860,231	207,916,991	365,599,903	137,367,130	439,381,572	367,433,661	1,948,736,615	7.7%	1,809,053,512
Salt Lake	27,326,978	79,150,523	311,636,483	206,655,247	362,510,708	136,822,455	435,890,997	325,583,149	1,885,576,540	7.8%	1,749,416,095
Tooele	2,791,653	2,907,973	7,223,748	1,261,744	3,089,195	544,675	3,490,575	41,850,512	63,160,075	5.9%	59,637,417
Mountainland	838,090	17,105,575	79,976,825	16,290,007	68,908,458	14,304,198	161,692,663	76,762,685	435,878,501	13.8%	383,133,479
Summit	690,091	1,611,377	2,137,253	1,204,801	4,092,053	3,931,392	7,843,672	4,758,732	26,269,371	6.1%	24,752,969
Utah	147,999	13,717,435	77,432,629	14,560,939	63,403,826	9,974,505	152,168,490	69,157,853	400,563,676	14.5%	349,777,775
Wasatch	0	1,776,763	406,943	524,267	1,412,579	398,301	1,680,501	2,846,100	9,045,454	5.1%	8,602,735
Central	4,770,199	3,580,644	7,046,656	10,158,288	7,278,112	1,487,242	5,989,381	19,160,569	59,471,091	3.4%	57,542,530
Juab	832,556	259,539	868,009	148,262	1,034,967	114,874	692,858	1,674,175	5,625,240	5.3%	5,342,471
Millard	1,146,379	1,752,653	1,112,314	6,152,620	1,359,305	281,160	1,304,334	4,609,119	17,717,884	8.2%	16,371,076
Piute	0	0	49,397	64,196	24,830	14,153	19,999	460,864	633,439	12.6%	562,424
Sanpete	0	674,296	2,877,387	712,392	1,401,016	396,745	1,308,254	5,527,129	12,897,219	13.8%	11,335,664
Sevier	2,791,264	721,232	1,931,276	3,022,039	3,339,763	680,310	2,536,215	5,870,106	20,892,205	-5.9%	22,199,182
Wayne	0	172,924	208,273	58,779	118,231	0	127,721	1,019,176	1,705,104	-1.5%	1,731,713
Southwestern	2,059,526	5,690,161	11,020,284	10,643,298	19,138,349	3,082,793	19,593,208	26,861,349	98,088,968	12.8%	86,988,483
Beaver	0	278,261	298,007	1,592,513	692,098	153,270	282,201	1,642,010	4,938,360	-7.3%	5,326,171
Garfield	57,823	82,487	913,278	376,850	345,226	89,881	1,592,280	1,900,902	5,358,727	0.5%	5,333,436
Iron	1,159,443	694,132	3,122,452	3,610,810	4,923,110	714,760	4,348,203	9,783,553	28,356,463	14.1%	24,852,456
Kane	40,211	79,822	223,204	258,290	1,022,812	142,093	1,264,812	1,951,528	4,982,772	2.6%	4,857,106
Washington	802,049	4,555,459	6,463,343	4,804,835	12,155,103	1,982,789	12,105,712	11,583,356	54,452,646	16.8%	46,619,314
Uintah Basin	11,284,493	1,856,579	1,503,721	6,811,784	6,498,016	983,684	6,057,310	14,816,249	49,811,836	10.9%	44,900,739
Daggett	0	36,390	29,538	155,733	26,170	0	263,979	813,890	1,325,700	12.2%	1,181,966
Duchesne	3,121,835	452,981	730,786	2,520,345	1,839,571	579,385	1,307,102	4,927,396	15,479,401	6.0%	14,596,461
Uintah	8,162,658	1,367,208	743,397	4,135,706	4,632,275	404,299	4,486,229	9,074,963	33,006,735	13.3%	29,122,312
Southeastern	28,842,886	3,010,540	1,911,637	12,320,909	9,170,550	1,240,132	8,572,198	20,544,285	85,613,137	3.2%	82,990,907
Carbon	14,294,118	561,316	1,130,554	3,709,035	5,008,904	725,654	4,464,061	8,064,835	37,958,477	3.5%	36,675,505
Emery	10,174,080	1,813,550	43,490	7,069,179	723,447	142,768	988,965	3,535,225	24,490,704	-1.7%	24,918,597
Grand	1,035,009	280,559	160,102	831,425	2,164,071	263,556	1,098,466	2,829,314	8,662,502	10.1%	7,866,679
San Juan	3,339,679	355,115	577,491	711,270	1,274,128	108,154	2,020,706	6,114,911	14,501,454	7.2%	13,530,126
Year-over %	16.8%	1.1%	6.8%	5.8%	6.7%	5.4%	11.9%	8.5%	8.0%		
Total 2nd Qtr.	66,987,346	143,021,911	607,630,923	279,968,409	543,080,713	167,972,530	682,695,336	749,600,116	3,240,957,284		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services. (kj4)

TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Dec. 1990(f)	Dec. 1989	% Change	Nov. 1990(p)	Nov. 1989	% Change	Oct. 1990(r)	Oct. 1989	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	808.3	809.8	—0.2	808.4	804.2	0.5	813.1	802.3	1.3
Employed Persons	777.2	778.7	—0.2	777.8	773.1	0.6	781.3	770.6	1.4
Unemployed	31.1	31.1	0.0	30.7	31.1	—1.3	31.8	31.7	0.3
Percent of Labor Force	3.9	3.8	—	3.8	3.9	—	3.9	3.9	—
Seasonally Adjusted	4.3	4.3	—	4.3	4.4	—	4.5	4.5	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	6.1	5.3	—	5.9	5.3	—	5.7	5.3	—
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS	747.3	717.3	4.2	744.0	714.1	4.2	737.0	705.1	4.5
Mining	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.5	1.2
Metal Mining	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Coal Mining	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying	3.0	3.1	—3.2	2.9	3.0	—3.3	2.9	3.0	—3.3
Construction	27.1	26.0	4.2	28.6	27.4	4.4	29.3	27.8	5.4
Manufacturing	106.3	105.0	3.1	108.5	105.2	3.1	108.1	104.7	3.2
Durable Goods	71.0	69.3	2.5	71.4	69.7	2.4	71.5	69.6	2.7
Primary Metals	6.0	5.8	3.4	6.0	5.8	3.4	5.9	5.7	3.5
*Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers**	14.0	14.2	—1.4	14.1	14.3	—1.4	14.0	14.2	—1.4
*Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)**	11.5	11.8	—2.5	11.6	11.9	—2.5	11.7	12.0	—2.5
Transportation Equipment	17.8	17.3	2.9	17.7	17.2	2.9	17.7	17.1	3.5
Lumber & Furn., Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.†	10.4	9.8	6.1	10.7	10.1	5.9	10.9	10.3	5.8
*Other Durable Goods**	11.2	10.4	7.7	11.3	10.5	7.6	11.3	10.5	7.6
Nondurable Goods	37.3	35.7	4.5	37.1	35.5	4.5	36.6	35.1	4.3
Food & Related Products	12.2	12.0	1.7	12.4	12.2	1.6	12.3	12.1	1.7
*Other Nondurable Goods**	25.1	23.7	5.9	24.7	23.3	6.0	24.3	23.0	5.7
Transportation, Communications, & Public Util.	43.5	42.3	2.8	43.2	42.0	2.9	42.8	41.5	3.1
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.4	—4.2	2.4	2.5	—4.0	2.4	2.5	—4.0
Trucking & Warehousing†	16.2	15.4	5.2	15.8	15.0	5.3	15.6	14.8	5.4
Transportation by Air†	7.5	6.7	11.9	7.5	6.7	11.9	7.4	6.5	13.8
Other Transportation & Related Services†	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Communications†	6.9	7.0	—1.4	7.0	7.1	—1.4	6.9	7.0	—1.4
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services†	7.3	7.6	—3.9	7.3	7.6	—3.9	7.3	7.6	—3.9
Trade	184.9	178.0	3.9	182.2	175.4	3.9	177.8	169.8	4.7
Wholesale Trade	39.7	39.3	1.0	39.7	39.3	1.0	39.8	39.0	2.1
Durable Goods†	23.5	23.8	—1.3	23.5	23.8	—1.3	23.7	23.6	0.4
Nondurable Goods†	16.3	15.6	4.5	16.2	15.5	4.5	16.1	15.4	4.5
Retail Trade	145.2	138.7	4.7	142.5	136.1	4.7	138.0	130.8	5.5
Food Stores	26.1	24.8	5.2	25.6	24.3	5.3	24.7	23.2	6.5
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta.	16.4	15.7	4.5	16.3	15.6	4.5	16.4	15.8	3.8
Eating & Drinking Places	45.2	42.4	6.6	44.2	41.5	6.5	44.0	41.2	6.8
Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores†	12.7	12.2	4.1	12.3	11.8	4.2	11.4	10.7	6.5
Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply†	25.5	25.1	1.6	25.2	24.8	1.6	23.2	22.7	2.2
Miscellaneous Retail†	19.3	18.5	4.3	18.9	18.1	4.4	18.3	17.2	6.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.7	33.9	2.4	34.4	33.6	2.4	34.1	33.5	1.8
Depository Institutions†	13.6	13.3	2.3	13.5	13.2	2.3	13.3	13.3	0.0
Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate†	21.1	20.6	2.4	20.9	20.4	2.5	20.8	20.2	3.0
Services	188.4	174.7	7.8	185.5	172.0	7.8	184.3	170.7	8.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.2	11.8	11.9	12.3	11.0	11.8	12.1	10.8	12.0
Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services	18.4	17.1	7.6	17.2	16.0	7.5	16.8	15.6	8.3
Computer-Related Services†	8.5	7.0	21.4	8.3	6.8	22.1	8.2	6.6	24.2
Other Business Services†	30.8	28.2	8.5	30.1	27.7	8.7	30.1	27.6	9.1
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services†	7.0	6.4	9.4	7.0	6.4	9.4	6.9	6.4	7.8
Health Services	47.3	44.5	6.3	47.0	44.2	6.3	46.9	44.0	6.6
Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz.†	22.6	21.8	3.7	39.0	37.7	3.4	38.6	37.3	3.5
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.8	4.7	2.1	4.8	4.7	2.1	4.7	4.7	0.0
Engineering, Accounting, & Related Services†	14.5	13.0	11.5	14.2	12.7	11.8	14.2	12.6	12.7
Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc.†	20.5	17.6	16.5	5.6	4.8	16.7	5.8	4.9	18.4
Government	151.9	148.6	2.1	153.0	149.9	2.1	151.9	148.6	2.2
Federal Government	38.0	39.4	—3.6	37.9	39.3	—3.6	38.6	39.6	—2.5
U.S. Defense	20.0	21.8	—8.3	20.2	22.0	—8.2	20.7	22.0	—5.9
Other Federal Government	18.0	17.6	2.3	17.7	17.3	2.3	17.9	17.6	1.7
State Government	42.0	40.6	3.4	43.5	42.1	3.3	42.4	41.2	2.9
State Education	22.9	22.3	2.7	24.2	23.6	2.5	23.2	22.7	2.2
Other State Government	19.1	18.3	4.4	19.3	18.5	4.3	19.2	18.5	3.8
Local Government	71.6	68.6	4.4	71.6	68.6	4.4	70.9	67.8	4.6
Public School Districts	48.1	45.5	5.7	48.0	45.4	5.7	46.8	44.4	5.4
Other Local Government	23.5	23.1	1.7	23.6	23.2	1.7	24.1	23.4	3.0

*Current data differ from previous series. † New series.
Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Dec. 1990 (f)	Dec. 1989	% Change	Nov. 1990 (p)	Oct. 1990 (r)	Sept. 1990	Aug. 1990	July 1990	June 1990	May 1990
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,748.0**	1,724.0	1.4	1,746.0	1,744.0	1,742.0	1,740.0	1,738.0	1,736.0	1,734.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,130.9**	1,115.4	1.4	1,129.6	1,128.3	1,127.1	1,125.8	1,124.5	1,123.2	1,121.9
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**799.1**	800.7	—0.2	802.1	808.6	805.3	803.0	792.6	791.4	795.4
Participation Rate	**70.7**	71.8	—	71.0	71.7	71.5	71.3	70.5	70.5	70.9
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	**764.4**	766.1	—0.2	767.6	772.5	768.6	767.4	757.3	752.3	758.4
Employment Ratio[3]	**67.6**	68.7	—	68.0	68.5	68.2	68.2	67.3	67.0	67.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**34.7**	34.6	0.3	34.5	36.1	36.7	35.6	35.3	39.1	37.0
Unemployment Rate	**4.3**	4.3	—	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.7
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**331.8**	314.7	5.4	327.5	319.7	321.8	322.8	331.9	331.8	326.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**153.7**	144.9	6.1	153.0	151.6	150.0	149.1	149.0	150.0	149.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**738.5**	708.9	4.2	735.1	730.8	729.3	724.7	724.2	729.1	724.9
Mining	**8.2**	8.2	0.0	8.3	8.6	8.6	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8
Contract Construction	**27.7**	26.6	4.2	27.3	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.8	27.2	27.4
Manufacturing	**108.1**	104.8	3.1	107.6	107.0	106.9	106.4	106.3	106.0	105.5
Durable Goods	**71.2**	69.5	2.5	71.2	70.9	70.5	70.1	70.1	69.7	69.7
Nondurable Goods	**36.9**	35.3	4.5	36.4	36.0	36.4	36.3	36.2	36.2	35.8
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	**43.1**	41.9	2.8	43.0	42.7	42.8	42.5	42.9	43.3	42.7
Trade	**177.8**	171.2	3.8	177.8	177.3	176.9	176.9	177.1	177.8	176.9
Wholesale	**39.4**	39.0	1.0	39.6	39.7	39.8	40.1	40.4	40.6	40.6
Retail	**138.4**	132.2	4.7	138.2	137.6	137.1	136.8	136.7	137.2	136.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**34.7**	33.9	2.4	34.5	34.2	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.2	34.0
Services	**188.1**	174.5	7.8	185.5	183.3	182.2	181.2	179.6	180.8	179.8
Government	**150.7**	147.8	2.0	151.1	151.0	150.9	147.8	147.9	150.8	149.8
Federal	**38.6**	40.0	—3.6	38.6	39.1	38.9	39.1	39.7	40.0	40.9
State	**41.4**	40.1	3.4	42.0	41.7	42.2	42.9	43.2	42.5	41.7
Local	**70.7**	67.8	4.4	70.5	70.2	69.7	65.8	65.1	68.4	67.1

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Nov. 1990(p)	% Change from Nov. '89	% Distribution	Nov. 1990(p)	% Change from Nov. '89	% Distribution	Nov. 1990(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**411.4**	2.1	100.0	**335.9**	6.9	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.7**	—1.3	1.9	**0.9**	12.5	0.3	**6.4**	74.4
Contract Construction	**24.1**	4.8	5.9	**3.0**	0.0	0.9	**22.1**	81.5
Manufacturing	**74.4**	2.1	18.1	**33.9**	5.6	10.1	**72.6**	67.0
Durable Goods	**51.0**	1.2	12.4	**20.0**	5.8	6.0	**47.6**	67.0
Nondurable Goods	**23.4**	4.0	5.7	**13.9**	5.3	4.1	**25.0**	67.0
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29.8**	3.1	7.2	**13.7**	2.2	4.1	**34.5**	79.3
Total Trade	**99.3**	2.3	24.1	**85.6**	5.8	25.5	**161.4**	87.3
Wholesale Trade	**28.3**	2.5	6.9	**11.4**	—2.6	3.4	**33.1**	83.4
Retail Trade	**71.0**	2.2	17.3	**74.2**	7.2	22.1	**128.3**	88.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**14.5**	1.4	3.5	**20.2**	3.1	6.0	**26.1**	75.2
Services	**86.8**	4.7	21.1	**101.8**	10.7	30.3	**144.1**	76.5
Total Government	**75.0**	—1.8	18.2	**76.8**	6.1	22.9	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**20.1**	—2.9	4.9	**17.9**	—4.3	5.3	**NA**	NA
State Government	**19.9**	—5.2	4.8	**22.1**	12.8	6.6	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**35.0**	0.9	8.5	**36.8**	7.9	11.0	**NA**	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Dec. 1990(f)	Dec. 1989	% Chg.	Nov. 1990(p)	Oct. 1990(r)	Dec. 1990(f)	Dec. 1989	% Chg.	Nov. 1990(p)	Oct. 1990
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	521.1	525.7	—0.9	519.8	522.8	121.5	117.3	3.6	123.2	122
Employed Persons	502.6	507.5	—1.0	501.1	502.7	117.0	111.9	4.6	118.3	116
Unemployed	18.5	18.2	1.6	18.7	20.1	4.5	5.4	—16.7	4.9	4
Percent of Labor Force	3.6	3.5	—	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.6	—	4.0	3
Seasonally Adjusted	4.1	4.0	—	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.5	—	4.7	4
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	506.6	488.4	3.7	503.8	499.9	99.7	92.8	7.4	100.1	98
Mining	2.9	2.6	11.5	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Contract Construction	19.0	18.1	5.0	20.0	20.6	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.2	3
Manufacturing	69.3	66.3	4.5	69.3	69.2	14.6	13.9	5.0	14.8	14
Durable Goods	47.9	45.7	4.8	48.2	48.2	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.7	8
Nondurable Goods	21.4	20.6	3.9	21.1	21.0	6.0	5.3	13.2	6.1	5
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	33.8	32.6	3.7	33.5	33.2	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	2
Total Trade	130.2	127.2	2.4	127.7	124.9	24.1	22.2	8.6	23.9	23
Wholesale Trade	31.8	32.1	—0.9	31.8	32.0	4.5	3.6	25.0	4.6	4
Retail Trade	98.4	95.1	3.5	95.9	92.9	19.6	18.6	5.4	19.3	18
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	28.3	27.5	2.9	28.3	28.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2
Services	128.5	117.6	6.7	123.9	123.1	37.8	34.2	10.5	37.9	37
Total Government	97.6	96.5	1.1	98.3	98.1	15.2	14.6	4.1	15.3	15

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal fun applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bure Labor Statistics.

TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND NONFARM JOBS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Dec. '90(f)	Nov. '90(p)	Oct. '90(r)	Dec. '89	Dec. '90(f)	Dec. '89	% Change	Nov. '90(f)	Nov. '89	% Chang
State Total	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	747,100	717,220	4.2	744,000	713,980	4.2
Bear River	4.0	3.3	3.3	4.1	45,560	45,360	0.4	45,950	45,660	0.6
Box Elder	4.5	3.8	3.3	4.6	15,490	16,400	—5.5	15,800	16,450	—5.8
Cache	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.9	29,750	28,630	3.9	30,130	28,880	4.3
Rich	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.5	320	330	—3.0	320	330	—3.0
Wasatch Front	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	518,630	500,330	3.7	515,990	497,990	3.6
North	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	127,620	123,190	3.6	127,990	123,420	3.6
Davis	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.3	60,600	57,700	5.0	60,990	57,810	5.5
Morgan	5.2	5.2	5.4	7.1	990	940	5.3	980	920	6.5
Weber	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.5	66,030	64,550	2.3	65,930	64,690	1.9
South	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	391,010	377,140	3.7	388,000	374,570	3.6
Salt Lake	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.7	380,020	366,230	3.8	377,020	363,600	3.7
Tooele	4.9	5.1	5.9	4.5	10,990	10,910	0.7	11,070	10,970	0.9
Mountainlands	3.9	4.9	4.5	4.6	112,000	104,620	7.1	110,750	103,040	7.5
Summit	5.9	5.6	7.1	5.1	9,800	9,300	5.4	8,040	7,550	6.5
Utah	3.6	4.7	4.1	4.5	99,610	92,870	7.3	100,180	93,000	7.7
Wasatch	7.8	7.5	8.7	7.1	2,590	2,450	5.7	2,530	2,490	1.6
Central	7.3	6.6	6.9	6.7	15,560	14,870	4.6	15,520	15,010	3.4
Juab	5.5	6.8	7.1	5.2	1,720	1,650	4.2	1,650	1,650	0.0
Millard	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.0	3,510	3,260	7.7	3,520	3,260	8.0
Piute	17.1	8.8	5.1	13.2	180	180	0.0	180	180	0.0
Sanpete	10.5	8.8	8.4	9.4	4,630	4,250	8.9	4,740	4,340	9.2
Sevier	5.4	5.9	6.9	5.6	4,990	5,000	—0.2	4,930	5,070	—2.8
Wayne	9.5	7.3	7.6	7.1	530	530	0.0	500	510	—2.0
Southwestern	5.6	4.1	5.0	4.5	27,050	24,920	8.5	27,350	25,030	9.3
Beaver	4.4	5.2	4.1	4.0	1,260	1,250	0.8	1,270	1,250	1.6
Garfield	12.4	8.8	12.6	10.1	1,310	1,300	0.8	1,350	1,340	0.7
Iron	5.7	4.1	5.1	4.6	7,980	7,500	5.1	7,840	7,350	6.7
Kane	6.9	4.6	6.5	6.0	1,490	1,420	4.9	1,530	1,520	3.9
Washington	4.9	3.7	4.3	3.8	15,110	13,450	12.3	15,310	13,570	12.8
Uintah Basin	7.0	6.5	7.4	7.3	11,050	10,440	5.8	10,920	10,320	5.8
Daggett	2.7	1.4	2.0	1.4	270	270	0.0	280	280	0.0
Duchesne	8.6	8.1	7.8	9.0	3,870	3,680	5.2	3,890	3,630	7.2
Uintah	6.3	5.8	7.5	6.7	6,910	6,490	6.5	6,750	6,410	5.3
Southeastern	8.3	7.3	7.4	7.6	17,250	16,720	3.2	17,540	16,940	3.5
Carbon	6.9	5.9	6.3	7.7	7,880	7,720	2.1	7,840	7,680	2.1
Emery	9.8	8.9	9.1	8.1	3,660	3,560	2.8	3,780	3,690	1.9
Grand	7.4	7.2	8.3	7.6	2,360	2,160	9.3	2,470	2,200	12.3
San Juan	10.6	8.6	7.3	6.8	3,350	3,280	2.1	3,470	3,370	3.0

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1990	Oct.(r) 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov.(p) 1990	Oct.(r) 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov.(p) 1990	Oct.(r) 1990	Nov. 1989
MINING	$617.62	$639.23	$543.27	47.4	48.5	47.2	$13.03	$13.18	$11.51
MANUFACTURING	431.83	420.40	410.64	40.7	40.0	40.9	10.61	10.51	10.04
Durable Goods	433.37	422.58	411.10	41.0	40.4	41.4	10.57	10.46	9.93
Nondurable Goods	427.05	415.35	408.04	39.8	39.0	39.5	10.73	10.65	10.33
TRADE	226.14	222.72	209.70	29.6	29.0	28.3	7.64	7.68	7.41
Wholesale Trade	389.61	383.82	373.95	37.9	37.3	36.2	10.28	10.29	10.33
Retail Trade	179.96	172.13	156.51	27.1	26.4	25.7	6.53	6.52	6.09
AVERAGE	288.86	284.47	269.44	32.9	32.4	32.0	8.78	8.78	8.42

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1990	Oct.(r) 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov.(p) 1990	Oct.(r) 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov.(p) 1990	Oct.(r) 1990	Nov. 1989
MINING	$687.42	$679.79	$566.00	44.9	44.9	40.4	$15.31	$15.14	$14.01
Metal Mining	637.54	638.42	550.88	46.4	46.6	44.0	13.74	13.70	12.52
Bituminous Coal Mining	788.59	742.02	598.06	42.3	41.5	34.0	18.17	17.88	17.59
MANUFACTURING	426.37	418.96	417.18	40.3	39.9	40.9	10.58	10.45	10.20
Durable Goods	441.17	430.94	425.60	40.4	40.2	41.2	10.92	10.72	10.33
Primary Metal Industries	566.79	540.88	521.23	40.7	39.8	41.4	13.88	13.59	12.59
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	415.40	409.42	412.15	40.0	40.1	41.8	10.26	10.21	9.86
Transportation Equipment	558.89	538.25	552.90	41.8	40.5	42.4	13.43	13.29	13.04
Nondurable Goods	397.79	389.46	402.38	40.1	39.3	40.4	9.92	9.91	9.96
Food & Kindred Products	361.32	361.67	389.96	41.2	40.5	40.7	8.77	8.93	9.09
TRADE	217.83	218.30	209.95	28.7	28.8	29.2	7.59	7.58	7.19
Wholesale Trade	377.10	376.19	364.36	37.3	37.1	36.4	10.11	10.14	10.01
Retail Trade	176.76	176.09	167.28	26.5	26.6	27.2	6.67	6.62	6.15
Food Stores	170.80	158.13	152.69	25.8	25.3	26.1	6.62	6.25	5.85
Other Retail	167.26	168.51	158.59	27.6	27.4	26.3	6.06	6.15	6.03
AVERAGE	292.75	291.44	282.48	32.6	32.6	33.0	8.98	8.94	8.56

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Dec. '90	Preliminary Nov. '90	Final Oct. '90	Final Dec. '89	Final Nov. '89	Final Oct. '8
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	19,210	22,269	26,952	20,240	22,548	23,2
Number of New Applications for Jobs	7,306	8,040	9,986	6,814	7,499	9,1
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	8,016	6,733	9,180	7,570	8,472	9,1
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,678	1,785	1,219	1,783	1,161	1,0
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	10,647	8,400	6,804	8,213	6,349	6,3
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.55	1.18	0.95	1.27	0.95	0.9
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,738,379	$3,983,770	$3,741,216	$5,704,062	$3,425,640	$3,374,2

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	Nov. '90	Oct. '90	Sept. '90	Nov. '89	From Last Month	Nov. '89 to Nov. '90	Oct. '89 to Oct. '90
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**133.8**	**133.5**	**132.7**	**125.9**	**0.2**	**6.3**	**6.3**
Food and Beverages	133.7	133.4	133.0	126.7	0.2	5.5	5.6
Food at Home	133.8	133.4	132.9	125.8	0.3	6.4	6.4
Housing	130.4	130.6	130.5	124.5	—0.2	4.7	5.0
Rent Residential	140.7	140.5	140.0	135.2	0.1	4.1	4.3
Fuel and Other Util.	112.9	113.4	114.0	107.5	—0.4	5.0	5.0
Medical Care	168.4	167.1	165.8	153.9	0.8	9.4	9.4
Apparel and Upkeep	127.5	128.4	126.8	122.1	—0.7	4.4	4.6
Transportation	126.9	125.8	123.0	115.0	0.9	10.3	9.9
Gasoline	118.8	118.7	111.8	87.0	0.1	36.6	33.7
Energy[3]	110.9	111.4	108.8	93.2	—0.4	19.0	17.8
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.748**	**$.749**	**$.754**	**$.804**	**—0.1**	**—7.0**	**—5.9**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	132.2	131.9	131.1	124.4	0.2	6.3	6.2
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	120.1	120.8	118.3	112.7	—0.6	6.6	7.1
Finished Goods	122.9	122.3	120.3	114.9	0.5	7.0	6.4
Intermediate Materials	117.8	117.8	116.3	112.0	0.0	5.2	4.9
Crude Materials	116.8	124.6	115.1	102.6	—6.3	13.8	22.0

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Service Develops An Electronic Bulletin Board To Give Clients Easier Access to Labor Market Information

During January, the Labor Market Information Division of Job Service has developed an electronic bulletin board service for use by the public. This service will enable anyone with an office or home computer and a modem to access labor market data over regular phone lines any time of the day or night.

The idea of an electronic bulletin board grew out of the Agricultural Wage Surveys conducted by Labor Market Economists R. Dwight Norris and Mark Knold. A bulletin board service(BBS) is the most cost efficient way to dispense timely information on agricultural wage survey data, crop map information and publications on agricultural labor issues, like the Utah Farm Labor Report. The bulletin board will also be utilized to dispense other kinds of labor market information. For instance, the student or academic doing economic research will have comprehensive and timely economic information at their fingertips. A personnel officer can dial the bulletin board and obtain complete county, statewide, and national affirmative action information. The electronic and print media will be able to access monthly economic reports, Bureau of Labor Statistics information, and Labor Market Information press releases. In addition, it is contemplated that the monthly Utah Labor Market Report will also be posted to the bulletin board.

The board will begin operation on Monday, January 14th. **Those parties interested in accessing labor market information with a home or office computer should contact R. Dwight Norris at (801) 533-2748(FAX 533-2466).** Access to the board will be provided at no charge. Callers will be able to dial in on a statewide 800 telephone number; however some computer communications parameters must be followed to enable the user to access the board. Also, all users will need to register and be assigned a password and security level, depending on what kind of labor market information they wish to access.

Norris, the bulletin board System Specialist, is available to explain how the board operates: "Most of the files will be downloadable in ASCII text format to virtually any home or office computer; on the other hand, graphs and pictorial files will have to be downloaded into applications that read these specific formats." As public usage of this service increases, the electronic bulletin board can be expanded to encompass other knds of information exchange.